

MTF Formulary Management for Dermatological Topical Antifungals

Department of Defense Pharmacoeconomic Center

Uniform Formulary Decision: The Director of TMA has approved the recommendations from the May 2005 DoD P&T Committee meeting regarding formulary status of the Dermatological Topical Antifungals on the Uniform Formulary (UF) and Basic Core Formulary (BCF). The BCF and non-formulary selections became effective 17 August 2005.

Uniform Formulary (UF) Agents		Non-Formulary Agents
Agents on BCF MTFs <u>must</u> have on formulary	Agents not on BCF MTFs <u>may</u> have on formulary	MTFs <u>must not</u> have on formulary
Clotrimazole (multiple generics) Nystatin (multiple generics)	Miconazole (multiple generics) Ketoconazole (multiple generics) Butenafine (Mentax) Naftifine (Naftin)	Econazole (multiple generics) Sertaconazole (Ertaczo) Sulconazole (Exelderm) Ciclopirox (Loprox, generic cream, lotion) Oxiconazole (Oxistat)

- The BCF agents are cost effective and cover the entire range of dermatophyte infections. **Clotrimazole** treats tinea pedis, tinea cruris, tinea corporis, tinea "pityriasis" versicolor, and cutaneous candidiasis. **Nystatin** is the gold standard for treating cutaneous candidiasis.
- The BCF listing includes all topical prescription formulations of clotrimazole and nystatin (does not include vaginal products, which will be reviewed at a later date).
- Azoles are more cost-effective than allylamines. In general, azole therapy for tinea pedis requires longer treatment courses than allylamines (check package labeling). Allylamines are not as effective for cutaneous candidiasis or tinea pityriasis versicolor as the azoles.
- MTFs must use the medical necessity (MN) criteria established by the DoD P&T Committee for non-formulary topical antifungal agents: www.tricare.osd.mil/pharmacy/medical-nonformulary.cfm. A Microsoft Word version of the TMOP/TRRx MN form adaptable for MTF use is available on RxNET.
- The UF review did not include products for the treatment of onychomycosis. The nonformulary listing for ciclopirox excludes Penlac Nail Lacquer (ciclopirox topical solution), which is only used for onychomycosis. Prior authorization is required for Penlac. For more information, see: www.tricare.osd.mil/pharmacy/prior_auth.cfm.

Dermatological Topical Antifungal MTF Cost Comparison	
Drug	Weighted Ave cost/gm ^{ab} (March 2005)
Basic Core Formulary agents	
Clotrimazole	\$0.06
Nystatin	\$0.04
Other UF agents available for inclusion on MTF formularies	
Miconazole	\$0.04
Ketoconazole	\$0.17
Naftifine	\$0.36
Butenafine	\$0.94
Non-formulary agents	
Econazole	\$0.31
Oxiconazole	\$0.39
Ciclopirox	\$0.41
Sulconazole	\$0.47
Sertaconazole	\$0.90

^aActual price may vary slightly due to MTF-specific Prime Vendor discounts and/or fees;

^bWeighted average cost per gram includes all sizes and dosage forms.

References

- Current/future drug classes under review by the DoD P&T Committee: www.pec.ha.osd.mil/PT_Committee.htm
- TRICARE website for information on the Uniform Formulary: www.tricare.osd.mil/pharmacy
- For the full clinical review of the Dermatological Topical Antifungal agents, including a comparison chart, log onto RxNET (the PEC's webforum) for discussions about UF decisions: www.dodrxnet.org (under "File Library" forum, "DoD P&T Library" folder).
- TRICARE Formulary Search Tool: www.tricareformularysearch.org

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